gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The revised SJSRY has following five major components:-

(i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)-Targeting individual urban poor for setting up of micro-enterprises.

(ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)-Targeting urban poor women self-help groups for setting up of group-enterprises and providing them assistance through a revolving fund for thrift & credit activities.

(iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)-Targeting urban poor for imparting quality training so as to enhance their employability for self-employment or better salaried employment.

(iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) -Assisting urban poor by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets, in towns having population less than 5 lakhs as per 1991 census.

(v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)-Assisting the urban poor in organizing themselves in self- managed community structures so as to gain collective strength to address the issues of poverty facing them and participate in the effective implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes.

Further, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is being implemented with effect from 3rd December 2005, with the basic objective to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing houses and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. Additional Central Assistance is provided to States/UTs for taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 select cities under the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP). For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been introduced. Objectives of the Mission are provision of Basic Services to Urban Poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation, education, health and social security.

Slow progress under BSUP and IHSD

1580. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state that in view of the slow progress under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development (IHSD) Project, what steps have been taken to achieve the targets in time?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): The steps include: (i) Persuasion with lagging State Governments at the highest level to execute projects and seek release of second and subsequent installments for projects already sanctioned and send new projects for sanction against the Additional Central Assistance yet to be committed against the Mission period allocation; (ii) Regular reviews with State and Urban Local Body Officials and visits to States and Cities, (iii) Provision of Central support for Programme Implementation Unit (PMU) at the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) level and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at the City/Implementation Agency Level and (iv) Undertaking Capacity Building Programmes in Project Preparation, Implementation, Monitoring and Quality Assurance to address the constraints of capacity at various levels. So far more than 100 capacity building/handholding programmes have been conducted across the country covering all States and a large number of Urban Local Bodies and more than 12,000 State/parastatal/iocal body officials have been trained.

Slum population

1581. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:
DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per 2001 census report the slum population of India in cities and towns with a population of 50,000 and above was 42.6 million, which is 22.6 percent of the urban population of the States/Union Territories reporting slums;

(b) how much growth in slum population has been recorded during the current years, State-wise details;

(c) whether the poor people living in slums which are overcrowded, polluted and lack basic civic amenities like clean drinking water, sanitation and health facilities; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by Government during last three years to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Census of India, 2001 conducted the enumeration of slum population of 640 cities/towns with a population of 50,000 or more spread across 26 States/ Union Territories. This enumeration reported slum population of 42.6 million constituting 23.1 percent of the population of 640 cities/towns.

(b) 2001 Census conducted enumeration of slum population for the first time in the country. In the absence of a second enumeration, State-wise data on growth in slum population are not available.